



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Miscellaneous Writings of the late Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, with a Sketch of His Life by His Son, CHARLES BRADLEY, A.M., and a Review of His "Judicial Record," by WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, and an Account of His "Dissenting Opinions," by the late A. Q. KEASBEY, Esq., of Newark, N. J. Edited and Compiled by his Son, CHARLES BRADLEY. Pp. xii, 435. Newark, N. J.: L. J. Hardham, 1901.

The chief value of the "Miscellaneous Writings of Joseph P. Bradley" is due to the light which the book casts upon the conduct of Justice Bradley in the legal-tender cases and in the Hayes-Tilden contest. It contains a number of political speeches, a lecture on the study of law, extracts from a commonplace book, essays, poems, remarks on the Gregorian calendar, a portion of a love-letter and a discussion of the internal arrangements of Noah's ark. But these articles are relatively unimportant. Justice Bradley was more than a man of education. He was more than an active member of the Supreme Court for twenty-two years. He was appointed to his judicial position after Congress had, for political reasons, deprived President Johnson of the power to fill vacancies which might occur in the Supreme Court, and after a later Congress had returned that power to a President who was in sympathy with its political aims; and while a member of that tribunal many of his votes were such as would have been cast by the most thorough-going partisan. His motives, therefore, and the circumstances of his appointment are of interest to every student of American public life.

The editor quotes at length from a letter written by Senator Hoar, and originally published in the Worcester *Spy*, in which it is pointed out that the act by virtue of which Justice Bradley was appointed was passed in April, 1869; that in November of the same year it was ascertained in a secret conference of the members of the court that Chief-Justice Chase and Justices Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field considered the legal-tender acts to be unconstitutional, and that Justices Swayne, Miller and Davis considered the acts to be constitutional; that Justice Grier shortly after this conference sent in his resignation, to take effect on the first of the following February; that the decision was not made public until the afternoon of February 7, and that in the morning of the same day the President had sent to the Senate the nominations of Joseph P. Bradley and William Strong to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, nominations which had been determined upon some weeks before. In view of these facts, it is obvious that the assertion that the appointments were made in order to secure a reversal of the decision rendered on that day can be supported only upon the assump-

tion that the result of the secret conference of the court was known by President Grant in advance of its public announcement.

There is also given in full a paper prepared by Justice Miller and signed by himself and by Justices Swayne, Davis, Strong and Bradley, in reply to a statement prepared by Chief-Justice Chase and filed by him among the records of the court, in which it was declared that it had been agreed by the members of the court that the principle involved in the decision of the legal-tender question in the case of *Hepburn v. Griswold* should not be reconsidered in subsequent cases. The reply of Justice Miller and his associates denies the existence of such an agreement. Both papers were withdrawn from the files of the court, but now that all the Justices who were then upon the bench have passed away the reply is made public for the first time. A further statement, prepared by Justice Miller, but unsigned, declares that the resignation of Justice Grier was due to the unanimous request of the other members of the court, occasioned by the inconsistent language used by that aged Justice in the conference-room while the case of *Hepburn v. Griswold* was being discussed.

The opinions and remarks of Mr. Bradley in the consultations of the electoral commission of 1876 are set forth at length. There is also an appreciative review of his judicial record, by Dean Lewis, and an account of his dissenting opinions, by the late A. Q. Keasbey, Esq.

ROBERT P. REEDER.

An Introduction to the Industrial and Social History of England.

By EDWARD P. CHEYNEY. Pp. x, 317. Price, \$1.40. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

Nothing reflects more clearly the present-day interest in history than the timely appearance of Professor Cheyney's book, emphasizing, as it does, the whole manner and mode of looking at things with the attendant result that history is being rewritten from an entirely new point of view. For years the scholarly world has been agitated by questions that were "caviar" to the public, whose conception of historical movement has remained unchanged and unaffected. It has been reserved for an American teacher, one fully capable of recognizing the significance of English history for his own constituency, to prepare a text-book that has made accessible to the beginner that material which has heretofore been within the reach of none but the special student.

The work keeps the connection between the main lines of English history and the social and industrial changes by prefacing an introductory chapter on the "Growth of the Nation to